

TAKE CARE.

Little children, you must seek
Rather to be good than wise,
For the thoughts you do not speak
Shine out in your cheeks and eyes.

If you think that you can be
Cross or cruel, and look fair,
Let me tell you how to see
You are quite mistaken there.

Go and stand before the glass,
And some ugly thought contrive,
And my word will come to pass
Just as sure as you're alive!

What you have and what you lack,
All the same as what you wear,
You will see reflected back,
So, my little folks, take care!

And not only in the glass
Will your secrets come to view,
All beholders, as they pass,
Will perceive and know them too.

Cherish what is good, and drive
Evil thoughts and feelings far;
For, as sure as you're alive,
You will show for what you are.

—Alice Cary.

For the Young Folks.

THE TWO PEARS.

Two large golden pears, and they rolled close to Susie's feet. Just what she had wished for all day! She had passed show windows, where the luscious fruit, temptingly displayed, made her mouth water; but her money would only buy George's medicine. Now here were two pears, without money and without price, and George could have one—and the doctor had ordered fruit for the poor sick boy.

These thoughts had passed quickly through Susie's mind, and as quickly the pears were hidden beneath her thin shawl; and she passed on, leaving Mr. Rich, from whose basket they had fallen, none the wiser for his loss.

But somehow Susie seemed to carry a heavy load. How could that small bottle of medicine and two pears weigh down a stout girl of ten years? And yet she felt actually tired ere she had gone half a dozen blocks. She took out one of the pears, but its beauty had departed, and its fragrance did not charm her as she had expected.

She saw a policeman coming, and instantly hid the pear, trembling lest he was in pursuit of her. At the door of her home she hesitated, but when within she did not remove her shawl until her mother bade her put it away. With burning cheeks she laid the fruit upon the table, and looked eagerly at her mother when she heard George exclaim:

"Oh, mamma, see what Susie has brought!"

"Where did you get those, my child?" asked her mother, taking the fruit in her hand.

"Mr. Rich was carrying a basket into his store, and two dropped upon the sidewalk as I was passing," replied Susie. "Oh, mamma, say it wasn't stealing!" she cried, bursting into tears.

"May I have one, mamma? Oh, it would be so good!" and the sick boy actually raised himself in bed at the thought.

"Georgie, if Jesus thinks best for you to have fruit, he will send it, dear," said the mother, kissing her boy, while tears dropped upon his pale face. "But these are not ours," she added, soberly; and the little form lay back submissively upon the worn pillow.

"My little daughter knows to whom the pears belong, and it is no more than right that she restore them to the rightful owner," replied Mrs. Almy, wiping her eyes.

Without another word the little girl took the fruit and hastened down the street. Oh, how light she felt! and her feet almost flew over the sidewalk. Arriving at the store just as Mr. Rich was carrying in the last of his load of vegetables and fruit, she timidly handed him the two pears.

"You dropped these, sir," she said, and her cheeks crimsoned as she added: "It was wrong for me to take them, but they looked so good!"

Mr. Rich looked at her keenly. "Did you carry them home, and then bring them back?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," and Susie's face grew hotter still.

"Who made you bring them back?" he again asked.

"No one, sir. My mother said

they were yours, and I don't want to steal. Georgie wouldn't eat them, either, unless we could buy them," she said, turning away.

"Come here, little girl," and Mr. Rich spoke kindly. "I think Georgie would eat them if I gave them to him," and he placed the two pears in her hand again; "and here is a basket of smaller fruit which you may carry to your mother, with thanks for training up her children in the way they should go," and Mr. Rich placed a tiny basket upon the sidewalk, filled with pears, which looked in the eyes of the little miss a prize indeed.

Although the basket was really heavy, Susie felt not its weight, as she, without fear and with a clear conscience, trudged along the same distance over which she had walked so wearily a short half hour ago.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

An observant citizen of Chatham county, writing to the *Pittsboro Home*, discusses the low price of tobacco in that section, which, on an average, did not half pay the planter for the cost of cultivation and handling, concludes his communication with the following sensible suggestions:

"As to the best remedy, I am somewhat at a loss, but think that if no better plan can be devised it would be a good thing for the farmers to make their own bread and meat, and if they must and will plant tobacco, plant, say, for a one or two horse farmer, one or two acres; put the price on it at 10 or 15 cents per pound for common grades, and if they can't get that price, keep it until they can, or turn it into fertilizer.

If farmers will adopt this plan and stick to it with the tenacity of a leech it will not be many years until they will get a good price, as tobacco, like whiskey, gets better as it grows older.

In the meantime, while they are making and eating their own meat and bread, let them chew and smoke their own tobacco and not buy a single plug of 30 or 40 cent tobacco, nor a single chew of "Fluanna Fig" at 75 cents per pound, which the manufacturers have made out of common grade tobacco in some mysterious way.

To illustrate, the farmer's tobacco is his hard earned stock in trade, and is just the same to him that a merchant's merchandise, or a tobacco manufacturer's stock is to them, and why should he not have a per cent, or price on his tobacco that will pay him for his labor, as for the merchant or manufacturer to have per cent to pay them for their time and labor? Where is the difference? Some might say this policy of the farmer would run the manufactured article up too high—let it go as high as the moon—why need the common farmers care? The masses of them, with the present prices are necessarily compelled to live on a cheap plan. No, I say it would not hurt the farmer if he would raise his own tobacco. It is a luxury similar to whiskey, but not quite so bad in its effects, and I don't see that running up whiskey by revenue laws has curtailed the use of it in the least, but on the contrary, it rather seems that the high price has caused more of it to be used.

So if possible I am in favor of running up the price of manufactured tobacco from present prices at least 200 per cent, and then it need not necessarily seriously affect the sale of manufactured tobacco. Some one will say my neighbor realized \$200 per acre for his tobacco last year. Admit it; and yet you remember that not one farmer out of a hundred did anything near that, and that not one out of fifty has land suited to the growth of fine tobacco, and not one out of a hundred knows how to cure fine tobacco so as to bring a fine price.

As all know how to raise wheat, oats, corn and cotton, they had better give those staple products their attention, out of which they can realize all the necessities of substantial living, until they can get enough for their tobacco to pay for fertilizers, and avoid having their mule, cow and crops sold to satisfy a guano mortgage.

I am not a planter, nor never will be, at present prices. I am a friend to the farmer, and under all circumstances, I am in favor of farmers forming a tobacco corner (not the Knights of Labor) for the protection of themselves, their families and the general farming interests."

But before there can be an understanding or any concert of action on this or any other matter that interests farmers generally, there must be organization, through which such arrangements can be effected and steps taken to carry them out. While every farmer pulls along in the old way on his own account and holds no counsel with his brother farmers, things will go on in the same old way, and complain as they may, they can never better their condition much, but will always be at the mercy of others who reap the benefit from their labors, while they go unrequited. The way to accomplish something is to organize farmers' clubs in every neighborhood, and work together.

PECULIARITIES OF THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

By reference to the elaborate table published in last week's issue of the *Western Tobacco Journal* many interesting facts can be learned with a little study. For instance twenty States paid only about \$900,000 of the revenue collected from Tobacco and the Tobacco Trade in the year ended December 31, 1885. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. Five other States, (Louisiana, Iowa, Delaware, Indiana and Tennessee) paid about \$1,000,000, and six States (New York, Missouri, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio) paid over \$17,700,000 of the \$27,396,000 collected, or considerably over 60 per cent. of the aggregate. Missouri, Virginia and Pennsylvania paid nearly the same amounts, while New York paid almost double any two of the States named. The sums as paid by these six States are as follows:

New York	\$5,227,501
Missouri	2,793,523
Virginia	2,759,057
Pennsylvania	2,743,819
New Jersey	2,186,882
Ohio	2,011,765

Four other States paid close to \$5,000,000, distributed as follows:

Kentucky	\$1,433,231
Illinois	1,330,978
North Carolina	1,115,899
Michigan	1,056,728

Here are ten States, comprising forty-three of the eighty-five collection districts, whose manufactures and tobacco dealers paid in within less than \$5,500,000 of the total amount of revenue collected from the tobacco interests during 1885. In Virginia, Missouri, New Jersey, Kentucky, North Carolina and Michigan the great bulk of collections was from tobacco, about 125,000,000 of the 183,000,000 pounds being tax paid in those States, while in New York and Pennsylvania the bulk of collections was from Cigars, 1,881,000,000 of the total of 3,418,298,825 being stamped in those States. Ohio and Illinois collections were large from both sources, tax being paid on 23,400,000 pounds of Tobacco and 428,000,000 Cigars. New York also paid tax on 15,291,000 pounds of Tobacco. The ten States referred to paid tax on 168,000,000 pounds of Tobacco, 2,575,000,000 Cigars, and 1,020,000,000 Cigarettes. The largest three Tobacco manufacturing States (Virginia, Missouri and New Jersey, which paid tax on 80,000,000) are at the tail end as regards Cigar manufacturing, only being credited with about 120,000,000 Cigars, while the largest three Cigar manufacturing States (New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which manufactured about 2,135,000,000 Cigars) are credited with about 32,500,000 pounds of Tobacco.

It is plain, from this summary, that the Tobacco manufacturing interests are confined to comparatively small limits, considering the extent of the country, and chiefly to cities or large towns.—*Western Tobacco Journal*.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A Massachusetts physician says: "At least four forms of disease of the kidneys are grouped under the general head of 'Bright's disease.' One of these is acute, and in a majority of instances terminates in recovery. The other is chronic and almost invariably fatal. Their duration, however, is considerable. In some forms, if recognized early, and the subject possesses sufficient self-control to regulate properly his diet and mode of living, it is possible to prolong life and enjoy fair health for a good number of years, and in some cases complete recovery has been reported."

Though classed as a disease of the kidneys Bright's disease is as really a general disease as consumption. It is produced by these causes which exert a depressing influence upon the system as a whole, and cause undue irritation of the excretory organs, malaria, scarletina, lead poisoning, diphtheria and intemperance are examples.

The mortality from this disease is steadily increasing. The registration report of Massachusetts shows, with the exception of 1875, when six less deaths were reported from this cause than the previous year, there had been a gradual and regular

increase both in the number of deaths and in the percentage of the total mortality from 1870 to 1884 the date of last report.

In 1870, 146 persons died of Bright's disease, and in 1884 the number was 619. The greatest number of deaths occur between 60 and 70, and the least between 10 and 20, about four men die to every three women.

THE USE OF SUNFLOWERS.

This plant is a vigorous grower and has been extolled as a preventive of malarial diseases. The seed affords excellent food for hens and also for horses. It is said that there is no kind of feed that will keep horses in health, give them a sleek appearance and make them lively and spirited like the seed of the sunflower, feeding half a pint night and morning. It is particularly recommended for giving a horse power of endurance, being fed half a pint night and morning with other feed. The stalks and heads, after the seed is worked out, also make good material for fires, and are especially convenient in summer, when a quick fire is desired and an enduring heat is not wanted. In their growth they make a showy appearance about dwellings and give an agreeable fragrance to the air. The latest direction in the line of utilization of the sunflower is the planting of a seed in a place at the proper distances, so that the stalks as they grow will serve as bean poles. We have seen them started in that way this season, and as they grow the leaves are removed; thus forming an excellent stalk for the beans, but what the effect will be upon them remains to be seen. The roots must tax the feeding capacity of the soil quite heavily.

CATHEDRAL WINDOWS OF PAPER.

One of the most remarkable uses to which paper has been put of late years is the manufacture of zylonite, a substance which, at the will of the manufacturer, may be made in imitation of horn, rubber, tortoise shell, amber and even glass. The uses to which zylonite is adaptable are almost infinite, but perhaps the most extraordinary is the manufacture of cathedral windows. The discovery was made by an Englishman named Spills about fifteen years ago and a company was formed in London for its manufacture.

The basis of zylonite is plain white tissue paper made from cotton and linen rags. The paper, being treated first with a bath of sulphuric and other acids, undergoes a chemical change. The acid is then carefully washed out, and the paper treated with another preparation of alcohol and camphor. After this it assumes an appearance very much like parchment. It is then capable of being worked into plates of any thickness, rendered almost perfectly transparent or given any of the brilliant colors that silk will take.—*Printers' Circular*.

A TERRIBLE REBUKE.

An old man whom age had made helpless and decrepit was obliged to depend entirely for his subsistence and care upon his son's family. While taking food his hand trembled so that he often spilled it upon the table cloth, and his son had him take his meals out of an earthen dish in the corner. The dish fell out of his trembling hands and was broken, which so vexed the son and his wife that they bought him a wooden dish for his future use.

The next day the little grandson was discovered with chisel and hammer at work upon a log of wood.

"What in the world are you doing there, my son?" said the father.

The little fellow did not want to tell, and his mother asked:

"What are you doing there, my son? Tell me at once!"

"Oh," said he, "I'm making a little trough, like the one piggy eats out of."

"What for?"

"Why, mother," said the little boy, "I'm making it for you and father to eat out of when I'm a man!"

It was a lesson in time to the father and mother, and grandfather after this had a place at the table, and was treated as one of the family, and not like a worn-out brute.

W. H. HUGHES,

Dealer in

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Lamps, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Refrigerators, Tea Trays, Oil Stoves, &c.
309 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
1-3m

C. J. WATKINS.

W. J. CONRAD.

DRS. WATKINS & CONRAD,
—DENTISTS.—

Teeth Extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

OFFICE:

P. O. ADDRESS:

Main St., Salem, N. C.

Winston, N. C.

4-3m.

THE FORAGE PLANT.

PERSONS DESIRING THE BEST FORAGE PLANT in use, to my knowledge, can secure seed of me by mail, in bags, at 40 cents per pound, postage paid. THE RAT TAIL PEAK, or Egyptian Millet. I have grown it 30 years. It is unrivalled for cows, and totally different from German Millet and milo maize for green forage purposes on account of the numerous ten-day cuttings afforded. A small plot will keep a cow.

I believe this a typical silo plant.

Address all communications and orders to

JOSEPH A. WORTH,

Fayetteville, N. C.

TIME IS MONEY

Every Farmer should have a good, reliable Watch. You can save in one year the cost of a good Watch by always knowing the exact time. You can always find a good assortment of

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES,

&c., &c., &c.,

—W. T. VOGLER'S—

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Main Street, - - Winston, N. C.

—REPAIRING—

done promptly, and all work warranted.
4-3m.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1885.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

(Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.
No. 1. (Leave Raleigh at.....7:35 P. M.
(Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:30 A. M.
(Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 P. M.
No. 2. (Arrive at Raleigh at.....9:00 A. M.
(Arrive at Wilmington at.....8:25 A. M.)

LOCAL FREIGHT—Passenger Car Attached.

Leave Charlotte at.....7:40 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:45 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....6:15 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....4:40 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at.....9:00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at.....5:40 P. M.

Local Freight between Wilmington and Laurinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and Points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 3. (Leave Charlotte at.....8:15 A. M.
(Arrive at Shelby at.....12:15 P. M.
(Leave Shelby at.....1:40 A. M.
No. 4. (Arrive at Charlotte at.....5:40 P. M.)

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations on Western N. C. R. R., Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
W. F. CLARK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Condensed Time Table No. 13.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville.....	8:20 a. m.	
Shoe Heel.....	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Fayetteville.....	12:00 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Sanford.....	2:15 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Ore Hill.....	3:48 p. m.	
Liberty.....	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro.....	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro.....	9:50 a. m.	
Liberty.....	11:45 a. m.	
Ore Hill.....	12:50 p. m.	
Sanford.....	1:20 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville.....	3:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel.....	6:15 p. m.	6:25 p. m.
Bennettsville.....	7:30 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves B n n e t t s v i l l e T u e s d a y s , T h u r s d a y s a n d S a t u r d a y s at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m., and at Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m. Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaving Sanford at 11:30 a. m., and arriving at Greensboro daily at 5 a. m.; leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JOHN M. ROSE,

General Passenger Agent

W. M. S. DUNN,

Gen. Superintendent